



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HAVANA, CUBA, *July 26, 1900.*

Have been in communication with military authorities regarding First Regiment. Have been 11 deaths at Pinar del Rio. Eight cases and 11 suspects now under observation. Disease obtained headway before differentiation. Troops moved out to camp for observation. All baggage and equipment will be disinfected, labeled, and sealed by us before being placed upon transports.

GLENNAN.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAVANA, CUBA, *July 26, 1900.*

On account of general prevalence of yellow fever in Havana I am requiring disinfection of all baggage leaving this city for the States. Affairs running smoothly. Have arranged with military authorities to deliver bulk of effects first regiment in advance for disinfection and storage; articles necessary field use to be disinfected immediately prior to embarkation. Eight companies moved to camp on 22d; 1 case yellow fever developed 25th; cases also reported among troops of Matanzas; have notified Guitéras.

GLENNAN.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur—Command at Sagua sent to Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *July 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended July 14, 1900, 16 deaths have occurred in this city, 4 from malaria, 2 from intestinal diseases, and 1 from tuberculosis. Five deaths occurred in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases exist in the city. Death rate for the week, 20.08.

Fifteen vessels have entered this port and been inspected during week. Three bills of health have been issued to vessels for other ports. Seven alien steerage passengers have been landed at this port.

I herewith submit copy of telegram received from the chief surgeon, department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and my answer thereto regarding command at Sagua, which had been ordered to proceed to this port and rejoin regiment, preparatory to transportation to the United States.

The command, upon arrival here on the 14th instant, was brought direct from the railroad pier by boat to the disinfecting plant, and all bedding, haversacks, and personal effects were then disinfected.

The command was taken to Rowell Barracks and placed in detention, there to remain until arrival of transport.

I also inclose copy of certificate furnished by the post-surgeon at Sagua regarding the freedom of the command from infection and disinfection of all effects.

[Copies of telegram from Matanzas and my answer to the same.]

MATANZAS, *July 13, 1900.*

The command at Sagua has been thoroughly disinfected, including all bedding, clothing, and personal effects. Only 1 case occurred at Sagua, a hospital corps man, and those cases considered suspicious were subsequently diagnosed negative. I do not believe the command is infected. I will recommend that the command be held in a detention camp at Cienfuegos prior to embarkation. If there should be any further objections in your department to this programme, please notify me as soon as possible.

IVES,
Chief Surgeon.

CIENFUEGOS, *July 13, 1900.*

Command at Sagua can board transport without detention if the medical officer certifies to nonexposure to yellow fever for past ten days. Necessary to disinfect bedding, clothing, and personal effects. This best done upon arrival of command at Cienfuegos.

TROTTER.

IVES, *Chief Surgeon, Matanzas, Cuba.*

[Copy of certificate from post-surgeon, Sagua Barracks.]

MILITARY POST OF SAGUA BARRACKS,
Sagua La Grande, Cuba, July, 1900.

I certify that Company "C," Second United States Infantry, has not been exposed in any manner to infection to yellow fever, but that all of the company property and personal effects of the officers and enlisted men have, nevertheless, been thoroughly fumigated and disinfected.

On July 1 1 man of the hospital corps detachment at this post came down with a slight attack of a mild form of yellow fever. He was perfectly isolated and the military hospital is located several blocks from the post proper.

There is absolutely no danger in this command being received into any body of troops or on any transport.

Respectfully,

W. B. McLAUGHLIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, Post-Surgeon.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 7 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week, no contagious diseases, but la grippe is prevalent in the vicinity. Inspected 5 vessels at that port during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 1 death in that port during the week, no contagious diseases reported. Inspected 5 vessels at that port during the week.

The following baggage disinfected from the troops arriving here from Sagua barracks, July 14, 1900: One hundred and five blanket rolls, 94 haversacks, 7 trunks, and 5 valises.

The following work done for passengers leaving Cienfuegos for other ports in the United States and Cuba: One trunk disinfected; 2 valises disinfected; 3 pieces baggage inspected and passed; 8 health certificates issued to passengers.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case of yellow fever in Tenth Infantry at Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, *July 20, 1900.*

One private of Tenth Infantry arriving on transport *Sedgwick* from Matanzas removed to quarantine camp yesterday and placed in isolation. Lindsley in charge, with 1 attendant and 1 cook. Symptoms point very strongly to yellow fever; absence of albumen only sign absent. Ship's hospital and quarter occupied by patient thoroughly fumigated prior to sailing of transport. Report by mail.

TROTTER.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.